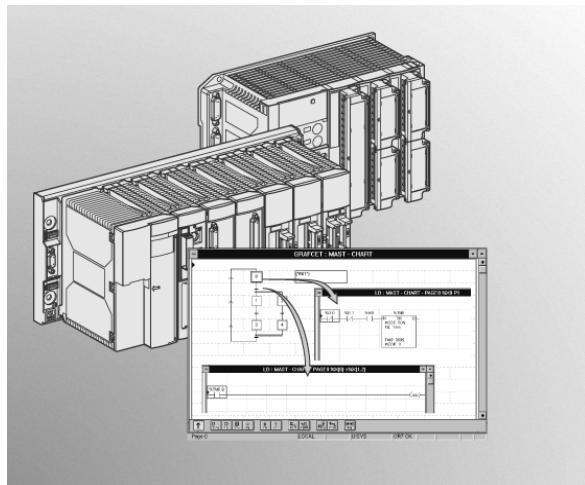


PL7 Micro / Junior

PL7-2 Application Converter

User's Manual

March 2005



PL7-2 application converter

eng March 2005

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1.1 Introduction

The PL7-2 application converter is used for the sophisticated conversion of PL7-2 TSX 17 or PL7-2 TSX 27/47 applications to PL7. It is used to port applications already present on TSX 37 and TSX 57 PLCs in a simple and efficient manner.

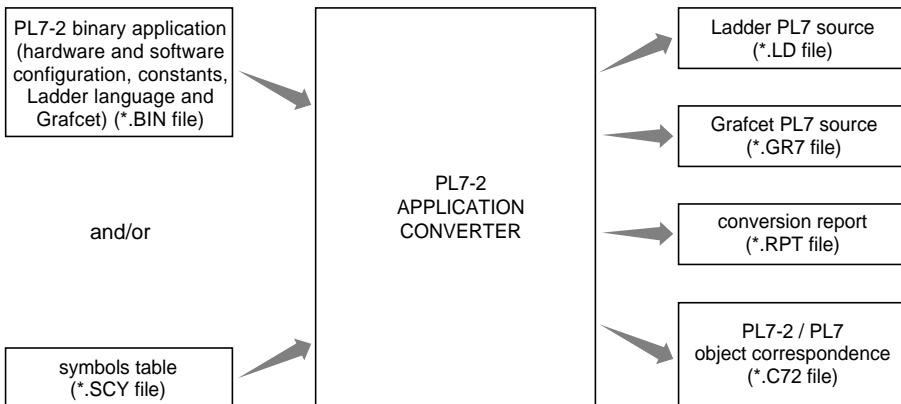
Although it is integrated into PL7 (Micro or Junior), the installation of this conversion tool is optional, in order not to "overload" those users who have no use for it.

Once this converter is installed, it can convert :

- the symbols and comments, contained in an .SCY file,
- the Ladder language rungs of a PL7-2 program module (MAST, FAST, PRL or POS), with the symbols, constants and preset values referenced in the program,
- the Grafcet chart and Ladder rungs (steps and transitions) for the CHART program module, with the symbols, constants and preset values referenced in the program.

Conversion is automatic, with the exception of some PL7-2 objects which have no PL7 equivalent or Grafcet editor constraints (CHART module). On completion of conversion, the user has the following files at his disposal :

- a program source file, the result of the conversion, .LD extension (conversion of a Ladder language module) or .GR7 (conversion of a Grafcet module). This file can be imported under PL7,
- a report file, .RPT extension, which contains the context of the conversion, the correspondence between the objects, faults encountered during conversion and objects to be configured. This file can be displayed or printed from the converter,
- a correspondence file, .C72 extension, which provides the correspondence between objects contained in the old application and the objects which have been converted (automatically or manually). This file is not generated automatically, but on the initiative of the user (**Save** command in the object reassignment screen).



Warning

Since some objects do not have an automatic correspondence in PL7 (I/O, text blocks, fast counters, etc) a program may not operate correctly following the conversion. The following manual operations must therefore be performed in order to complete the conversion :

- modify the PL7 configuration, following the instructions contained in the conversion report,
- import the source (*.LD or *.GR7), following the instructions contained in the conversion report,
- complete the Ladder rungs or the incomplete Grafcet charts.

1.2 Preliminary transfer of the application binary file and the symbols table

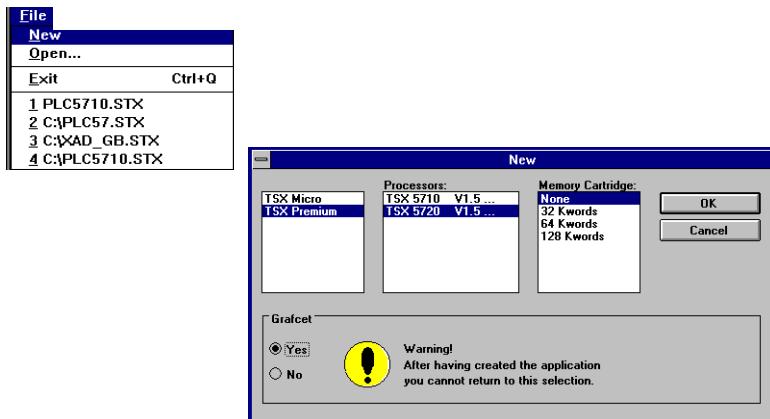
This operation may be necessary if the binary file to be converted is not present on the hard disk (or on floppy disk) or if the symbols are contained in an *.SYM file :

- when the *.BIN file is in the PLC memory or in a program cartridge, it must be transferred to hard disk before it is converted. To do this, the PL7-2 under DOS or PL7-2 under OS/2 software is required,
- when the symbols are contained in a *.SYM file, the file must previously be converted to *.SCY. To do this, PL7-2 under DOS or PL7-2 under OS/2 is also required.

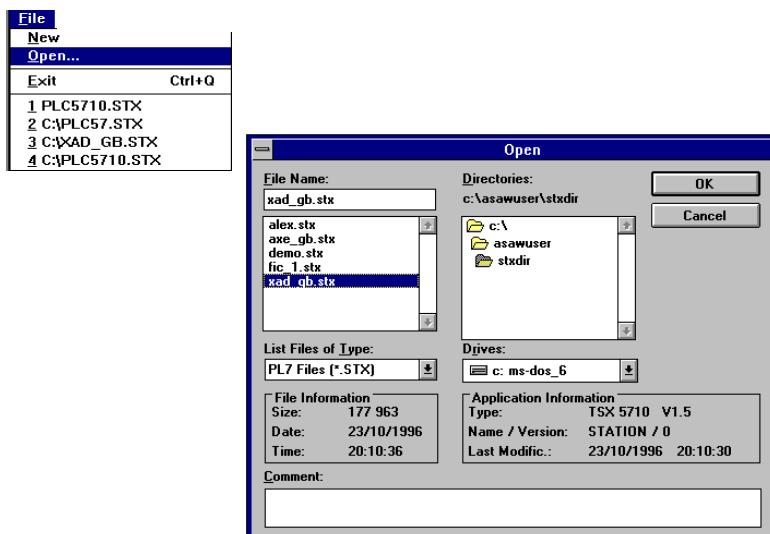
1.3 Procedure for converting a PL7-2 application to PL7

The conversion tool for PL7-2 applications is called from a PL7 station, which can be accessed using one of the following commands :

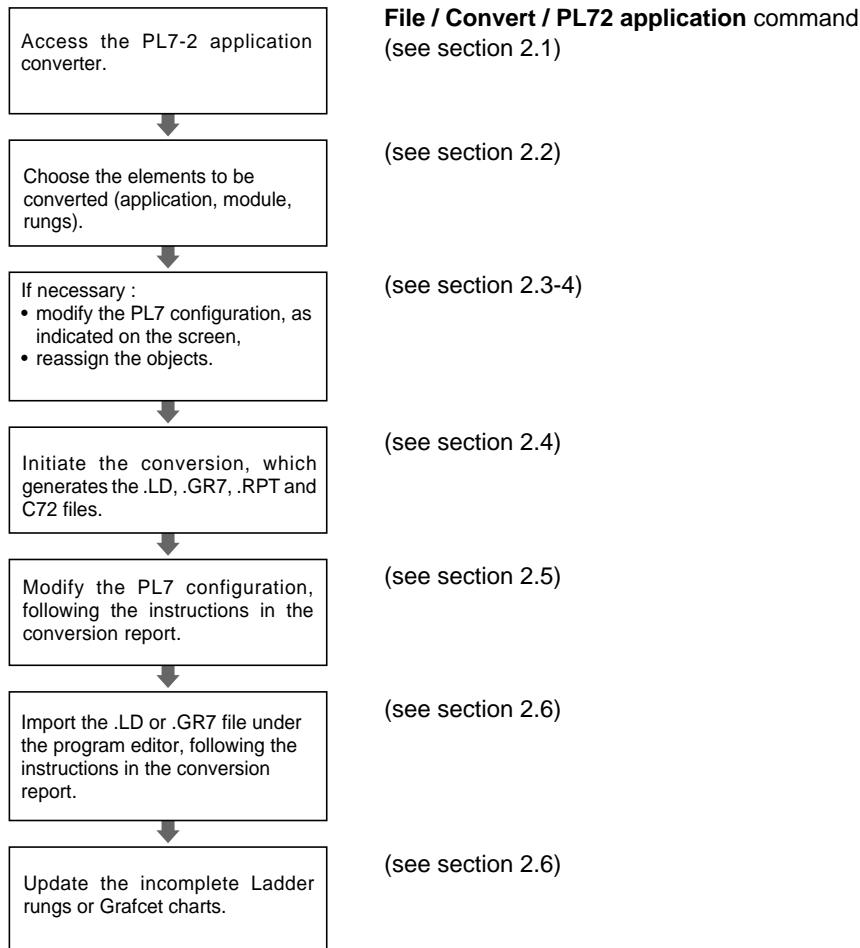
- the **File/New** command, to retrieve the PL7-2 application to a "new" PL7 application and convert it. A dialog box is used to select the type of processor (and thus to define the station) and to select Grafcel language if required :



- the **File/Open** command, to retrieve the PL7-2 application to an existing PL7 application and convert it. A dialog box is used to select which of the PL7 applications on the disk (.STX files), is to be opened :

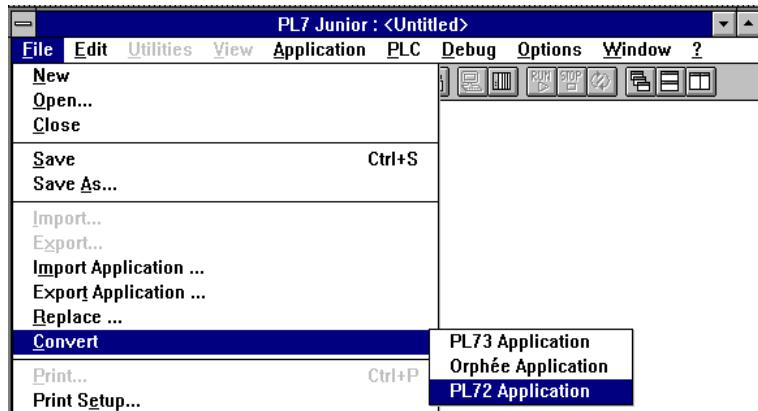


Then perform the following procedure to convert the application :



2.1 Accessing the converter

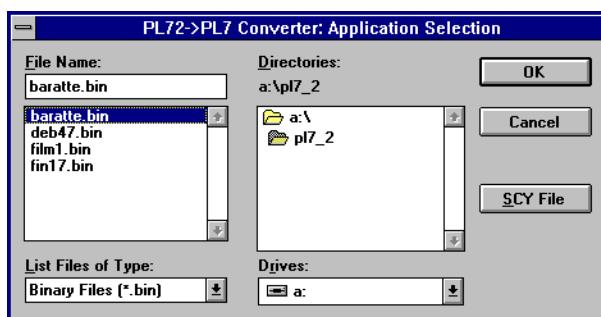
To access the conversion tools, a PL7 application must first be opened (**File/New** or **File/Open** command). The PL7-2 application converter can then be accessed via the **File** menu, by activating the **Convert/PL72** application command.



2.2 Choosing the elements to be converted

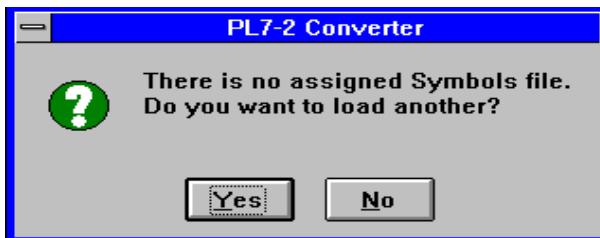
2.2-1 Selecting the PL7-2 application

This is performed using the following dialog box where the .BIN file to be converted (logical drive, directory, file) can be selected.



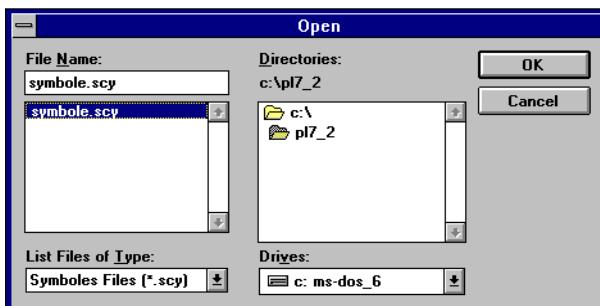
When one of the binary files is selected, its name is displayed in the **File Name** zone and its .SCY symbol file is assigned to it (file with the same name in the ..\MOD directory or if this is not found, the same directory). **OK** confirms the selection.

If however, there is no symbol file with the same name as the PL7-2 binary file, the user is asked if he would like to associate another symbol file to it.

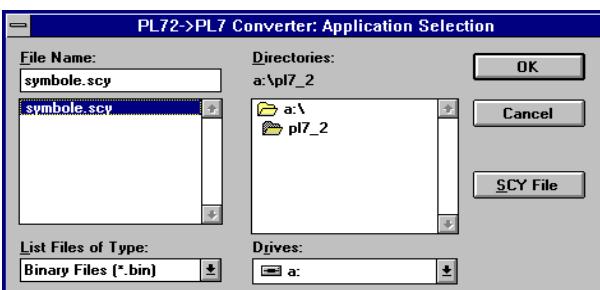


If the user selects **No**, no symbol file will be associated with the .BIN file. Conversely, if the user selects **Yes**, the following dialog box is displayed so that an .SCY symbol file may be chosen.

This same dialog box will also be displayed if the user selects **SCY File** in the following dialog box (**Application Selection**).

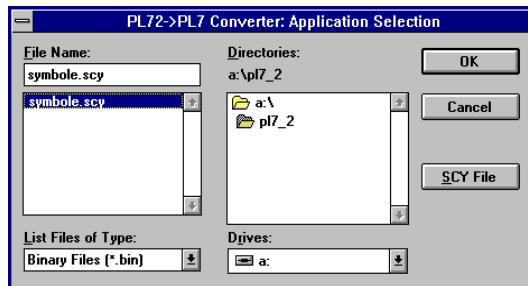


If the application to be converted comprises only a symbol file, select this as shown previously, using the **Application Selection** dialog box (logical drive, directory). In the **List Files of Type ...** field, select the **Symbol Files (*.scy)** item, which displays the list of symbol files. Select a file which will then appear in the **File Name** field, then confirm with **OK**. In this case, only those objects with a direct equivalent in PL7 are converted. The converter generates the source file (.LD or .GR7) which contains the result of the conversion, however, it does not create a report file (.RPT).

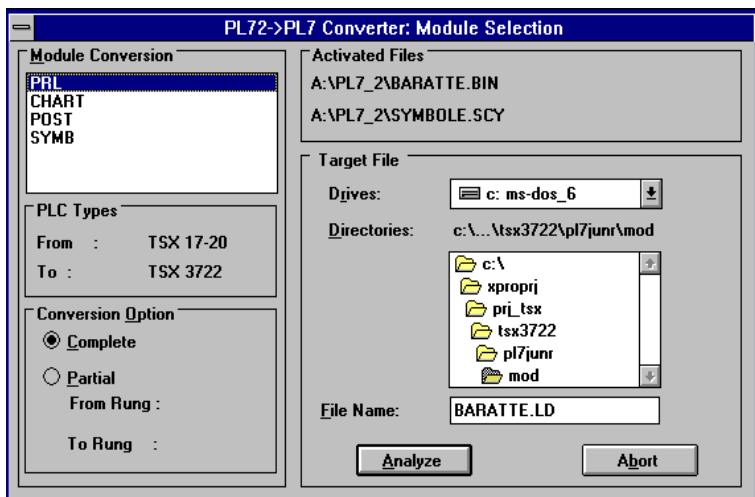


Note

If an application symbol file is greater than 1000 lines, all lines in excess of 1000 will be ignored during conversion. This is indicated by a dialog box which enables the symbol analysis to be continued or quit.

**2.2-2 Selecting the module**

After the application to be converted has been selected (.BIN and/or .SCY file), the following dialog box is displayed. It is used to define which of the application modules are to be converted : FAST, MAST, SYMB the case of a Ladder program or FAST, PRL, POST, CHART, SYMB in the case of a Grafcel program. If the selected application is a symbol file, only the SYMB module can be accessed.



Activated files

This field lists application files to be converted : *.BIN and associated *.SCY, *.SCY when the application is a symbol file only or *.BIN when the binary file has no associated symbol file.

Target file

This field is used to select the target tree-structure for the file after it has been converted (logical drive, directory). By default, this file .LD (Ladder program) or .GR7 (Grafcet program) takes the name of the PL7-2 source application. It can, nevertheless, be modified as long as the .LD or .GR7 extension is retained.

Important

This file is created during the initial conversion but is consequently overwritten and replaced each time an application module is converted. To prevent overwriting the previous conversion, the name of the target file must be changed for each conversion.

Module conversion

This field is used to select the module to be converted. In the case of a Ladder module, this can be completely converted (default option) or partially converted when the **Partial** button is activated (see paragraph 2.2-3).

Grafcet modules and symbol files are completely converted (the **Conversion option** field is grayed out and the **All the module** button is activated).

In the case of a symbol file, the number of lines which have been converted is limited to 1000 (refer to the previous comment).

Analyze

This key confirms parameters defined in the dialogue box and initiates analysis of the module (or module part) selected (see paragraph 2.2-4).

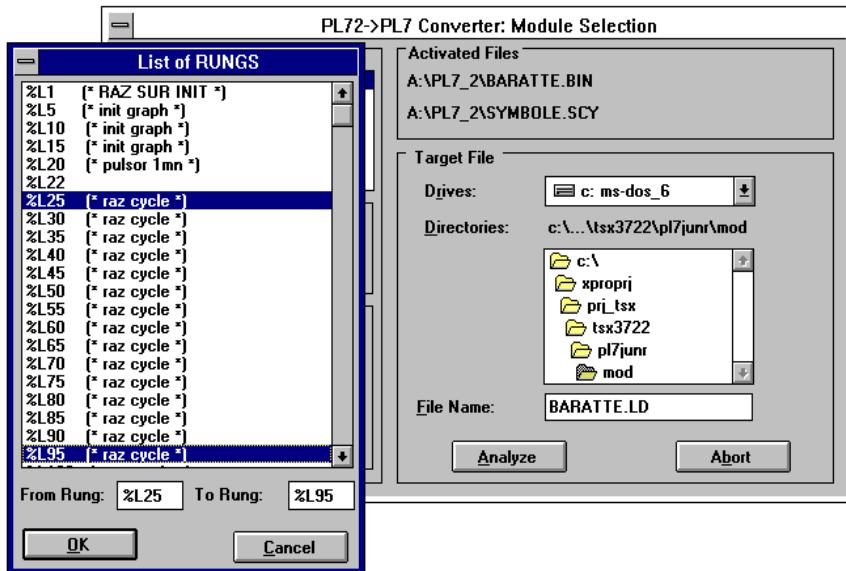
Abort

This key is used to cancel conversion of the PL7-2 application.

2.2.3 Selecting Ladder rungs

If the user chooses to partially convert a Ladder module (the **Partial** button is activated), the label of the first and last Ladder language rungs to be converted must be defined in the list of rungs offered (**List of RUNGS** dialogue box). To do this, double click on the label for the first rung. It then appears in the **Rung** field. Repeat the operation for the last rung. Its label appears in the **Rung** field.

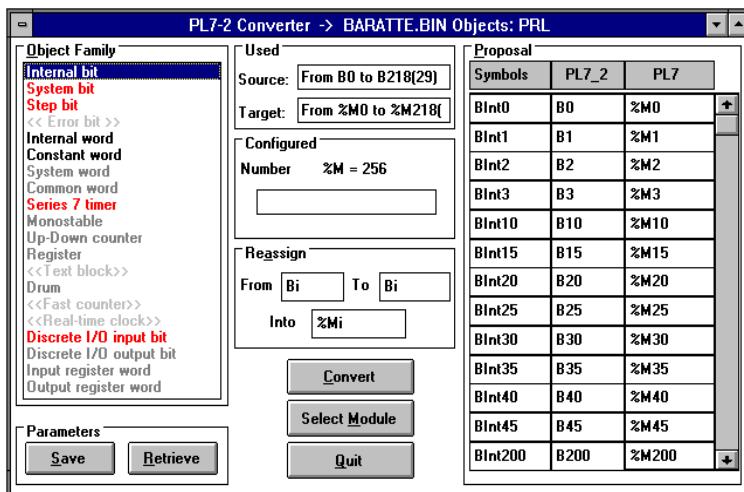
After confirming with **OK**, the selected rungs (for example, %L25 to %L95) are displayed in the selection dialog box for the module which will then be partially converted.



2.2-4 Reassigning objects

After choosing the module (or module part) to be converted, activate the **Analyze** key to initiate analysis of the module by the converter (see paragraph 2.2-3). All the PL7-2 objects in the module which have an equivalent in PL7, are translated to the new syntax. The PL7-2 objects which have no equivalent in PL7 are not translated and their positions in the Ladder language rungs or Grafcet charts will remain empty.

After the analysis, the following dialog box summarizes all the PL7-2 objects in the module and enables some objects to be reassigned.



Object family

This field lists all the PL7-2 object families and is used to choose a family whose objects are displayed with their symbol and their PL7 equivalent.

The color in which families are displayed indicates whether the objects have been translated :

- black indicates that PL7-2 objects were found during the analysis of the module (or the module part) and that objects of the same type have been automatically assigned in PL7,
- "dark gray" indicates that no object was found during the analysis of the module (or module part),
- "light gray" indicates that there is no equivalent in PL7 (in this case, the family is shown between two "<" and ">" characters. For example, <<Text block>>),
- red indicates that objects were found during the analysis of the module (or the module part), but that :
 - these objects must be assigned manually (discrete input bits, etc), or
 - these objects are not configured or insufficiently configured in PL7.

Used

For the selected family this field displays :

- in the **Source** zone : the first and last objects found during the analysis of the module (or module part). The total number of objects found appears in brackets. For example, from B0 to B208 (64),
- in the **Target** zone : the PL7 objects equivalent to the objects found during the analysis of the module (or module part). The total number of objects found appears in brackets. For example, from %M0 to %M208 (64). During automatic conversion, the address of the objects is not modified. For example, **B56** becomes **%M56**.

Configured

This field indicates the number of objects configured under PL7, for the selected family. For families whose objects must be assigned manually (for example discrete output bits), the message "NOT ASSIGNED" is displayed.

For families whose objects have not been fully configured in PL7, the message "INSUFFICIENT" is displayed. In this case, it is advisable to initiate the configuration editor, then access the configuration of PL7 objects, so that it can be modified for objects which have not been fully configured (their family name is displayed in red in the **Object family** field and INSUFFICIENT appears in the **Configured** field).

Reassign

One or more objects of the selected family can be reassigned in this field. As the syntax of the objects is given in the entry zones (for example, Bi), only the address of the object needs to be entered (for example, **B6**) :

- from : first PL7-2 object to be reassigned,
- to : last PL7-2 object to be reassigned,
- into : first PL7 object of the target range.

Notes

It is also possible to define the first and last objects to be reassigned, by clicking on objects in the PL7_2 column of the **Proposals** field.

To reassign a single object, it is advisable to enter the destination object directly in the PL7 column of the **Proposals** field.

Proposals

This field gives the list of conversions performed for the selected family. For each object converted it gives the symbol of the object, the name of the PL7-2 object and its equivalent in PL7. The PL7 object can be modified by positioning the cursor on the object on the object concerned (right column) and then by changing its address via the keyboard.

Parameters

This field is used to create (**Save**) or load (**Retrieve**) a correspondence file *.C72 (see section 2.6).

Select. Module

This key displays the selection dialogue box for a module (see paragraph 2.2-2).

Quit

This key is used to quit the conversion function for PL7-2 applications.

Convert

This key starts the translation of the PL7-2 module (or module part) to source PL7 (.LD or .GR7 file), which generates the report file .RPT (see section 2.4).

In the case of a Grafcel module, the converter translates the chart first then the ladder language rungs associated with the chart (steps and transitions).

Once a Grafcel page has been converted, all the Grafcel pages of the module are converted, even if they are empty. The Grafcel should therefore be imported into a "new" CHART module.

The Grafcel conversion in itself does not require any reconfiguration. However, some graphic combinations are no longer authorized under the PL7 Grafcel editor. These non converted paths are indicated in the report file .RPT and must be modified either under PL7-2 (recommended), or when the source file is imported under the PL7 Grafcel editor.

Warning

If a single programmed element (step or transition) is deleted or moved when imported, it will no longer be possible to continue : importing the source corresponding to the deleted step or transition is no longer possible since the line / column labels do not correspond to the elements on the screen. The entire import is therefore cancelled.

The non-converted graphic combinations are described in section 3.2.

The conversion of ladder language rungs is identical whether the rung belongs to a Ladder module (or module part) or whether it is associated with a Grafcel module (step or transition programmed in Ladder).

If there are no ladder language rungs programmed in a Grafcel module, the conversion tables are empty after analysis and the user has the possibility to convert the Grafcel. In this case, the conversion report indicates that the translated module does not contain any ladder language rungs.

2.3 Result of the conversion

After converting a PL7-2 application, the user has at his disposal a Ladder or Grafcet source file and also a report file (*.RPT) which is automatically displayed and which can be printed.

This text file enables the converted application to be retrieved under PL7. To do this, it has two parts :

- RECOMMENDATIONS which guide the user through the remaining operations :

```
*****
RECOMMENDATIONS
*****
```

Open an application in GRAFCET.

Start importing .GR7 file (File Menu -> IMPORT).

```
The configuration of GRAFCET objects must be increased to a minimum of :
Max. number of steps : 95
Number of active steps : 10.
```

Complete the following paths while importing (incompatibles paths) :

```
Transition 2 of page 0 programmed in line 6 and column 2.
Tr2
```

TXT0.D (Not converted) (Line : 1)

```
Transition 8 of page 1 programmed in line 6 and column 2.
Tr8
```

TXT1.D (Not converted) (Line : 1)

- CONVERSION REPORT which contains the result of the conversion. In the case of a Grafcet module this comprises the chart conversion report, then the associated Ladder conversion report (steps and transitions).

```
*****
CHART CONVERSION REPORT
*****
```

```
Binary file : A:\PL7_2\BARATTE.BIN
Source file : C:\ASAUSER\PL7SRC\BARATTE.GR7
PLC types : from TSX 17-20 to TSX 5710
```

Number of GRAFCET pages in module : 6 .

List of converted pages

Convert page 0

=====

Step 0 no programmed in line 1 and column 2.

Transition Tr0 programmed in line 2 and column 2.

Step 1 no programmed in line 3 and column 2.

Transition Tr1 programmed in line 4 and column 2.

Step 2 no programmed in line 5 and column 2.

Transition Tr2 programmed in line 6 and column 2.

Step 3 no programmed in line 7 and column 2.

Transition Tr5 programmed in line 8 and column 1.

Transition Tr3 programmed in line 8 and column 2.

Step 4 no programmed in line 9 and column 2.

Transition Tr4 programmed in line 10 and column 2.

```
*****
***** CONVERSION REPORT *****
*****
Binary file : A:\PL7_2\BARATTE.BIN
Source file : C:\ASAWUSER\PL7SRC\BARATTE.GR7
PLC types : from TSX 17-20 to TSX 5710
Module : CHART
Number of RUNGS: 68
```

List of configured objects:

```
CW127/%KW127
W11/%MW11
W13/%MW13
W16/%MW16
W18/%MW18
W21/%MW21
W23/%MW23
W26/%MW26
W28/%MW28
W31/%MW31
W33/%MW33
W36/%MW36
W38/%MW38
W41/%MW41
W43/%MW43
W46/%MW46
W48/%MW48
```

Accessing the report file



To open the *.RPT file and access the contents of the report, use the Notepad in the Windows Accessories group. The Notepad enables the report to be displayed and printed and, if required, customized using the entry functions.

The screenshot shows a Microsoft Notepad window titled "Notepad - BARATTE.RPT". The window contains the following text:

```
*****
***** RECOMMENDATIONS *****
*****
Reconfigure the following PL7 objects (non-configured objects):
-----
Series 7 timer : 1
Step bit : 96

Start Importing the .LD File (File Menu -> IMPORT)
-----

During import, fill-in the following RUNGS (non-converted objects ):
-----
%L20
SY2          (Not converted)
%L136
I2,0          (Not converted)
```

Note

If the conversion is interrupted in order to be completed at a later date, the correspondence file must be generated (see section 2.7) and the new PL7 configuration be saved (save the current application using the **File / Save** command).

2.4 Reconfiguring PL7 objects

If families of PL7 objects were not configured when the objects were reassigned (see paragraph 2.2-4), the list of these objects appears at the beginning of the conversion report (RECOMMENDATIONS part). The following must be completed :



- initiate the configuration editor then access the configuration of the PL7 objects,
 - resize the configuration window so that it is displayed in the upper half of the screen,
 - open the report file (see section 2.4) then resize it so that it occupies the lower half of the screen,
 - follow the recommendations of the report file.
- Confirm the new configuration.

	Type	Number	Registers	Words
Timers	TM	64	%R0	16
Series 7 Timers	T	0	%R1	16
Monostables	MN	8	%R2	16
Counters	C	32	%R3	16
Registers	R	4		
Drums	DR	8		

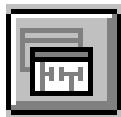
```

*****
RECOMMENDATIONS
*****
Reconfigure the Following PL7 objects (non-configured objects):
-----
Series 7 timer : 1

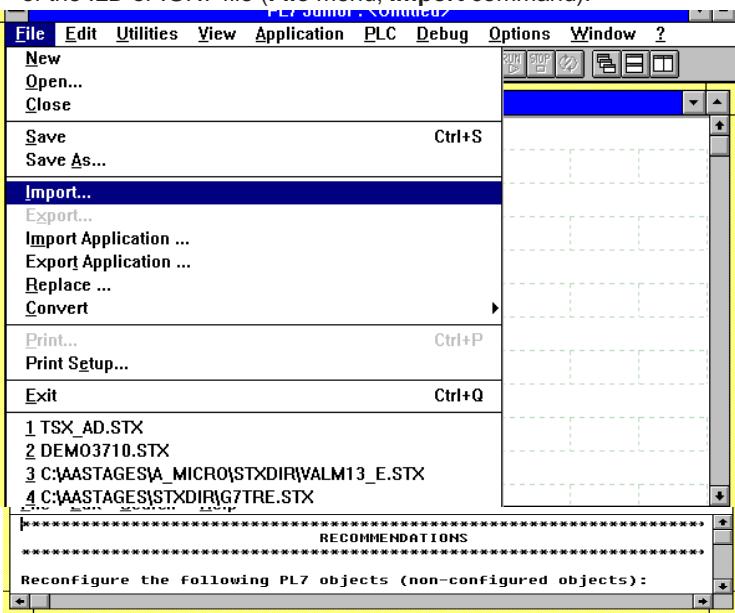
```

2.5 Importing the Ladder or Grafcet source file

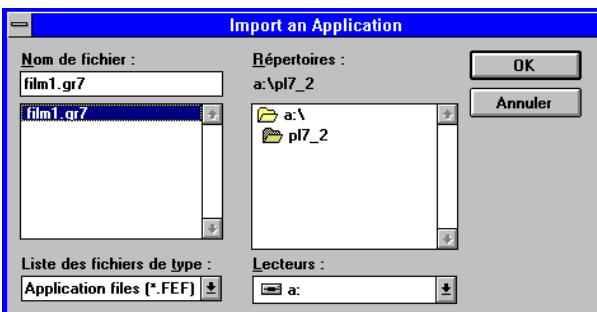
If the conversion has been interrupted after the creation of the .LD or .GR7 source file, reestablish the conversion context by opening the .STX file which has been saved. To import the Ladder or Grafcet source file :



- initiate the Ladder or Grafcet station editor then resize the window so that it is displayed in the upper half of the screen,
- open the report file if it is not on the screen (see section 2.4) then resize it so that it occupies the lower half of the screen,
- follow the recommendations in the report file ; that is, initiate the import of the .LD or .GR7 file (**File** menu, **Import** command).



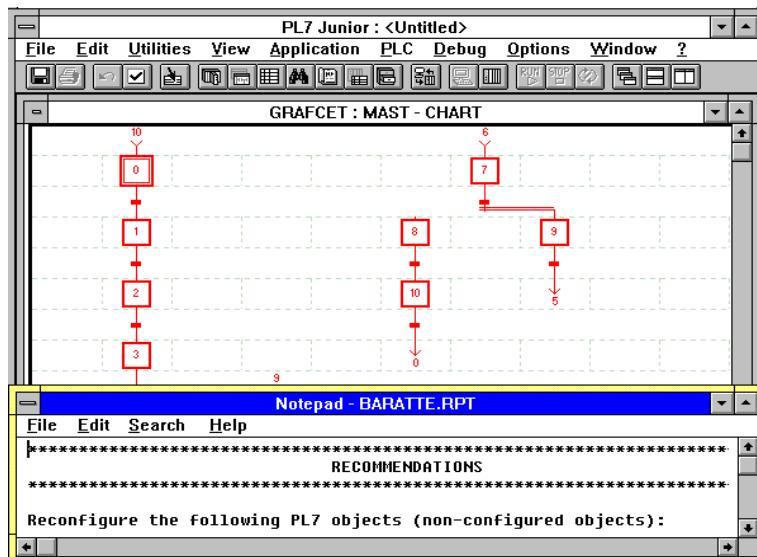
- define the tree-structure of the source file (.LD or .GR7) to be imported (logical drive, directory, file name) then start its import with **OK**.



During the import operation, all the Ladder language rungs or Grafcet charts which have been converted correctly are inserted automatically into the selected PL7 program module. These program elements are displayed in black.

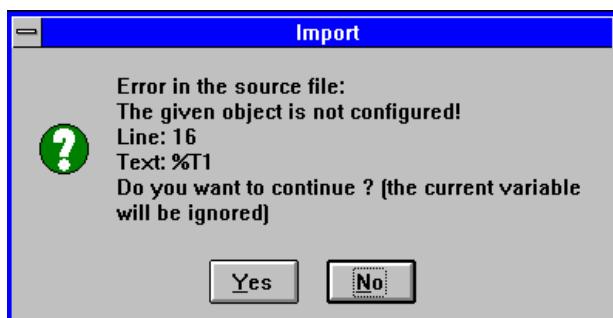
Ladder language rungs or charts converted incorrectly are incomplete and displayed in red. The recommendations in the report must be followed to update the incomplete program elements and thus validate them.

Graphic combinations not converted during the chart import operation, are described in section 3.2



Note :

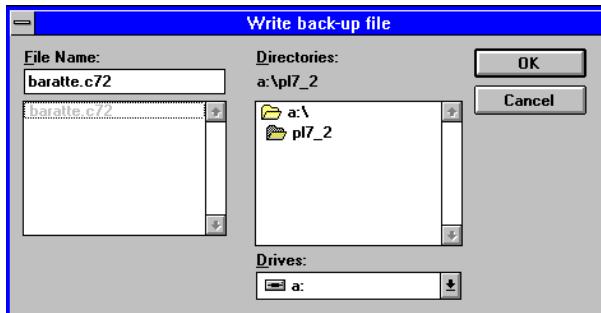
Program elements are imported as "discrete" logic and the import stops when it meets an incorrectly converted program element. The error is indicated in a dialog box which enables the user to either correct or continue the import.



2.6 Correspondence file

The .C72 correspondence file enables a copy of the reassessments to be saved, so that they can be retrieved if need be. This file is associated with a .BIN file, whose name and "checksum" is memorized.

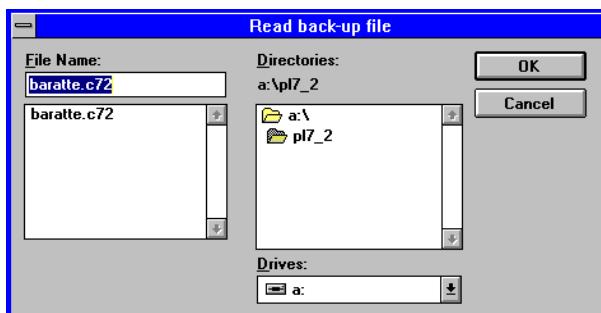
The correspondence file is created on the user's initiative on the object reassignment screen using the **Save** command (see paragraph 2.2-4). This displays the following dialogue box :



By default the correspondence file takes the same name as the source file, followed by the extension .C72. The file name can be modified, but not its extension (.C72). This will be saved in the same directory as the source file.

Reading a correspondence file enables objects resulting from the analysis of a program module (or a module part) to be reassigned, according to the values saved in this source file. A check is performed to ensure that a .C72 file can only be loaded if it corresponds to the .BIN file used for the save (name and "checksum" check).

The correspondence file is read from the object reassignment screen using the **Retrieve** command (see paragraph 2.2-4). This displays the following dialogue box :



3.1 Correspondences between PL7-2 and PL7 objects

PL7-2 objects with a direct equivalent in PL7 are automatically translated by the converter. Objects with no direct equivalent can be reassigned by the user in the "Object reassignment" screen or replaced under the program editor when importing. These objects are indicated in the tables via the reference numbers :

- (1) these objects do not have a direct equivalent. They must be reassigned by the user in the "Object reassignment" screen.
- (2) these objects do not have a direct equivalent. They are translated as "blanks" by the converter.
- (3) system objects with a direct equivalent in PL7 are automatically reassigned by the converter. The remaining system objects must be reassigned by the user in the "Object reassignment" screen.

Immediate values

Objects	PL7-2	PL7
Base10 integer	1234	1234
Base 2 integer	L'10011110'	2#10011110
Base 16 integer	H'ABCD'	#ABCD
Character string	M'aAbBcB'	'aAbBcC'

Bits

Objects	PL7-2	PL7
Input bit	Ix,i (TSX 17) Iy,i (TSX 27) Ix,y,i (TSX 47)	%Ix(y).i %Ixy.i %Ixxy.i
RUN / STOP input	I0,0 (TSX 17)	%I1.8 (TSX 37) (1)
Event-triggered input	I0,24 and I0,25 (TSX 17)	%I1.0 to %I1.3 (TSX 37)(1)
Output bit	Ox,i (TSX 17) Oy,i (TSX 27) Oxy,i (TSX 47)	%Qx(y).i %Qx(y).i %Qxxy.i
SECU output	O0,0 (TSX 17)	%Q2.0 (TSX 37) (1)
Internal bit	Bi	%Mi
System bit	SYi	%Si (3)
Step bit	Xi	%Xi
Fault bit	Sx,i (TSX 17) I/Oxy,S (TSX 27/47)	%Ix(y).MOD.ERR (module) %Ix(y).i.ERR (channel) (2)
Bit j of internal word i	Wi,j	%MWi:Xj
Bit j of system word i	SWi,j	%SWi:Xj (3)
Bit k of common word j of station i	COMi,j,k	%NWi.j:Xk (1)
Bit j of input register word i	IWx,i,j	%IWx(y).i:Xj (1)
Bit j of output register word i	OWx,i,j	%QWx(y).i:Xj (1)

Words

Objects	PL7-2	PL7
Internal word	Wi	%MWi
Constant word	CWi	%KWi
System word	SWi	%SWi (3)
TELWAY common word	COMi,j	%NW{i,j} (1)
Activity time of Grafset step	Xi,V	%Xi.T
Input register word	IWx,i (TSX 17) IWxy,i (TSX 47)	%IWx(y).i (1) %IWx(y).i (1)
Output register word	OWx,i (TSX 17) OWxy,i (TSX 47)	%QWx(y).i (1) %QWx(y).i (1)

Function blocks

Objects	PL7-2	PL7
Timer	Ti	%Ti
• preset value (word)	Ti,P	%Ti.P
• current value (word)	Ti,V	%Ti.V
• timer running (bit)	Ti,R	%Ti.R
• timer done (bit)	Ti,D	%Ti.D
Monostable	Mi	%MNi
• preset value (word)	Mi,P	%MNi.P
• current value (word)	Mi,V	%MNi.V
• monostable running (bit)	Mi,R	%MNi.R
Up/down counter	Ci	%Ci
• preset value (word)	Ci,P	%Ci.P
• current value (word)	Ci,V	%Ci.V
• upcount overflow (bit)	Ci,E	%Ci.E
• preset reached (bit)	Ci,D	%Ci.D
• downcount underflow (bit)	Ci,F	%Ci.F
Register	Ri	%Ri
• input word (word)	Ri,I	%Ri.I
• output word (word)	Ri,O	%Ri.O
• register full (bit)	Ri,F	%Ri.F
• register empty (bit)	Ri,E	%Ri.E
Text	TXTi	(2)
• table length in bytes (word)	TXTi,L	-
• status (word)	TXTi,S	-
• module address and channel no. (word)	TXTi,M	-
• request code (word)	TXTi,C	-
• TELWAY station address (word)	TXTi,A	-
• communication text block no. (word)	TXTi,T	-
• exchange report (word)	TXTi,R	-
• exchange done (bit)	TXTi,D	-
• exchange error (bit)	TXTi,E	-

Function blocks (continued)

Objects	PL7-2	PL7
Drum controller	Di	%DRi
• number of active steps (word)	Di,S	%DRi.S
• activity time of current step (word)	Di,V	%DRi.V
• 16 control bits (word)	Di,Wj	%DRi.Wj
• last step running (bit)	Di,F	%DRi.F
Fast counter	FC	-
• preset value (word)	FC,P	-
• current value (word)	FC,V	-
• external reset (bit)	FC,E	-
• preset reached (bit)	FC,D	-
• counter running (bit)	FC,F	-
Real-time clock	H	-
• "WEEK" or "YEAR" type day selection MTWTFSS (word)	-	-
• start of setpoint (word)	-	-
• end of setpoint (word)	-	-
• current value < setpoint (bit)	-	-
• current value = setpoint (bit)	-	-
• current value > setpoint (bit)	-	-

Structured data

Objects	PL7-2	PL7
Word extract bit	<word>;i	<word>:Xi
Internal bit table	Bi[L]	%Mi:L
Internal word table	Wi[L]	%MWi:L
Constant word table	CWi[L]	%KWi:L
Indexing internal words	<word>(Wi)	<word>[%MWi]
Indexed word extract bit	<word>(Wi);j	<word>[%MWi]:Xj
Indexing table by word	<object>(Wi)[L]	<object>[%MWi]:L

Delimiters

Objects	PL7-2	PL7
Assignment	->	:=
Left bracket for indexing	([
Right bracket for indexing)]
Table length	[length]	:length

Operators

Objects	PL7-2	PL7
Binary operator		
+	+	
-	-	
*	*	
/	/	
AND	AND	
OR	OR	
XOR	XOR	
MOD	REM	
Unary operator		
BIN	INT_TO_BCD	
BCD	BCD_TO_INT	
CPL	NOT	
BTA	INT_TO_STRING	
ATB	STRING_TO_INT	
Shift operator		
SLC	ROL	
SRC	ROR	
Comparison operator		
>	>	
<	<	
>=	>=	
<=	<=	
=	=	
<>	<>	

Labels

Objects	PL7-2	PL7
Label	Li i = 0 to 999	%Li i = 0 to 999

3.2 Differences between PL7-2 and PL7

1 Application structure

A PL7-2 application comprises 2 tasks, whereas a PL7 application comprises :

- in the case of a TSX 37, 2 tasks (MAST and FAST) plus event processing,
- in the case of a TSX 57, 3 tasks (MAST, FAST and AUX) plus event processing.

2 Ladder order of evaluation

In PL7-2, evaluation is performed from left to right, sequence by sequence. In PL7, it is performed rung by rung.

3 Ladder comment

In PL7-2, the comment is integrated in a Ladder language rung and has a maximum of 15 alphanumeric characters. In PL7, it is integrated in a Ladder language rung and has a maximum of 255 alphanumeric characters.

4 Size of Ladder rungs

In PL7-2, the size of a Ladder language rung is 4 lines of 10 columns (9 for the test and 1 for the action). In PL7, it is 7 lines of 11 columns.

5 Grafcet convergences and divergences

In PL7-2, the AND convergences and divergences do not have any graphic restrictions. In PL7, however, an AND convergence is always drawn from right to left (step/transition link) and conversely, an AND divergence is always drawn from left to right (transition/step link). Non-converted paths are indicated in the report with details of their position.

6 Pathline in Grafcet

In PL7-2, it is possible to draw a pathline above an incoming connector. In PL7, however, this is not allowed. This is because the annotation of the connector numbering has changed : in PL7-2, the number is to the right of the reference, whereas in PL7 it is above the reference. Non-converted paths are indicated in the report with details of their position.

7 Grafcet comment

In PL7-2, the comment is separate from the graphic page and is saved in an appendix file. In PL7, it is integrated in the graphic page. For this reason, the comments are not converted.

8 Size of Grafcet pages

In PL7-2, the size of a Grafcet page is 14 lines by 8 columns. In PL7, it is 14 lines by 11 columns.

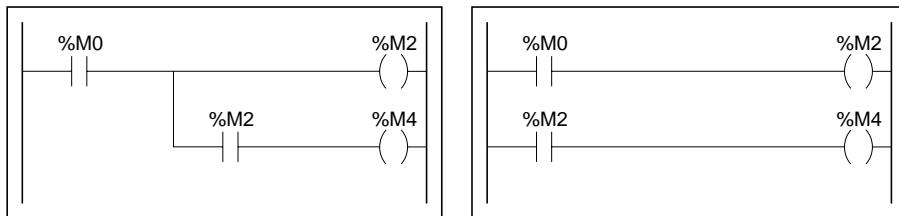
3.3 Special cases

1 Problems associated with evaluation of a Ladder rung

The following examples concern PL7-2 Ladder rungs which are converted to PL7, with an identical graphic form, but which are evaluated differently (different result on execution). These Ladder rungs contain an object which is simultaneously evaluated and updated; it is updated using a coil or function block.

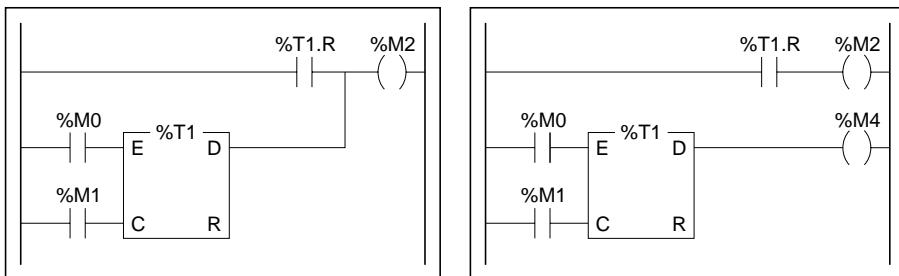
- **Updating by a coil**

- with PL7-2, the contact B2 (%M2) was evaluated before the coil B2 (%M2),
- with PL7, the coil %M2 is updated before contact %M2 is evaluated.



- **Updating by a function block**

- with PL7-2, timer T1 (%T1) was called before contact T1.R (%T1.R) was evaluated,
- with PL7, contact %T1.R is evaluated before timer %T1 is called.



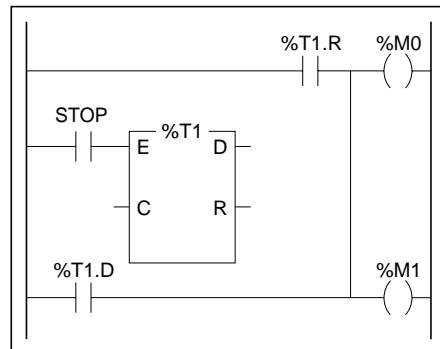
Note

These different evaluations are not detected by the converter.

2 Ladder rungs not permitted in PL7

Certain Ladder rungs (very rare) entered in PL7-2, are not accepted in the compilation by PL7. For example, nested rungs which can be entered under PL7-2, are not permitted in PL7 as they are inconsistent with the new evaluation order.

These Ladder rungs prohibited in PL7, are detected on import of the conversion result. The user must therefore delete or modify them in order to continue the import.



3 Saved bits

I/O and internal bits, not saved in PL7-2, are systematically saved in PL7. This may result in different operations on a warm restart.

4 Pre-configuration of TSX 47 PLC I/O

I/O bits present in a PL7-2 TSX 47 program cannot be differentiated by the converter (Ixy,i input bits or Oxy,i output bits) unless they are configured in PL7-2. This only applies to PL7-2 application programs for TSX 47 or TSX 47-20.

5 Remote I/O

PL7 remote I/O objects cannot be reassigned as PL7-2 I/O objects.

6 Constant words

The values of CWi constant words encountered during a conversion are translated. The presence of an indexed CWi in a converted program (only possible for constant words CW0 and CW127) results in the translation of all CW0 to CW127 constant words. In PL7-2, in order to recuperate the value of constant words which cannot be accessed by program (\geq CW128), transfer the value to an internal word table (for example, CW200[40] -> MW10[40]). The presence of this type of instruction in the converted program results in the translation of transferred CWi and their values. All transferred CWi therefore appear in the "Constant word" family.

7 Bit and word tables

When a bit table (for example, I1.8[16] in PL7-2 notation or %I1.8:16 in PL7 notation) is present in the program to be translated, a "non-configured object" message may appear during import of the conversion report. The Ladder rungs concerned must therefore be rectified before continuing with the import or the PL7 configuration modified, if this is possible.

When a word table (for example, W512[60] in PL7-2 notation or %MW512:60 in PL7 notation) is present in the program to be translated, a "non-configured object" message may appear during import of the conversion report. The Ladder rungs concerned must therefore be rectified or the PL7 software configuration modified (number of %MWi), according to the maximum size of the imported word table.

Note

The converter does not accept bit table or word table objects in its object family, only bit or word objects referenced in the program (for example %I1.8 or %MW512 in the examples above). This note does not apply to constant words (see 6 - Constant words)

8 ASCII / Binary and Binary /ASCII conversions

The conversion of PL7-2 operators : BTA (Binary To ASCII) and ATB (ASCII To Binary) is special because the corresponding PL7 operators (INT_TO_STRING and STRING_TO_INT) do not work on the same type of objects. For example,

PL7-2	PL7
BTA CW10 -> W50	%MB100:6 := INT_TO_STRING(%KW10)
ATB W4 -> W50	%MW50 := STRING_TO_INT(%KB8:6)

BTA outputs 3 words (W50, W51 and W52 in the example above) whereas INT_TO_STRING supplies a string of 6 characters.

9 MAST and FAST task

Differences in structure and operating modes for the tasks of a PL7-2 application and those of a PL7 application (presence of event processing, etc) may result in a different organization of the programs.

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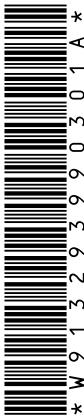
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02



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